

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

EDDIE YOUNG, No. C 11-1083 SBA (PR)  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
J. SOTO, et al.,  
Defendants.

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**ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR  
REVOCATION OF *IN FORMA PAUPERIS*  
STATUS; VACATING ORDER GRANTING  
*IN FORMA PAUPERIS* STATUS; AND  
DISMISSING ACTION WITHOUT  
PREJUDICE TO FILING A MOTION TO  
REOPEN UPON PAYING FULL FILING FEE**

(Dkts. 70, 76, 81, 83)

Plaintiff, an inmate currently incarcerated at the California Correctional Institution and frequent litigant in federal court, has filed a pro se civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and was previously granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis ("IFP"). The parties are presently before the Court on Defendants' motion to revoke Plaintiff's IFP status, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), and to dismiss the action without prejudice. Dkt. 81. Having read and considered the papers submitted, and being fully informed, the Court GRANTS the motion for the reasons set forth below.

**I. BACKGROUND**

On March 8, 2011, Plaintiff filed his original complaint, alleging constitutional violations that occurred while he was housed at Pelican Bay State Prison ("PBSP") in 2010 against the following Defendants: PBSP Correctional Sergeants D. A. Stiles and B. Thornton; PBSP Correctional Officers C. J. Chapman, A. D. Risenhoover and D. E. Mount; and PBSP Nurse Practitioner C. Malo-Clines and PBSP Nurse Dickey. Plaintiff seeks monetary damages.

On April 25, 2011, the Court granted Plaintiff's motion for leave to proceed IFP, and thereafter issued an Order of Service on November 9, 2011. In that Order, the Court noted that when Plaintiff was granted leave to proceed IFP, it was "unaware of the basis of the dismissals of his cases in other districts, i.e., the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California." Nov. 9, 2011 Order at 3-4. However, a review of the dismissal orders in Plaintiff's prior prisoner actions revealed to the Court that he has had at least four cases

1 dismissed on the ground that they were frivolous, malicious, or failed to state a claim upon  
2 which relief may be granted. Id. The Court stated as follows:

3 The following dismissals may be counted as dismissals for purposes of  
4 § 1915(g): (1) Young v. McCarger, No. CIV S-00-2393 GEB DAD P (E.D.  
5 Cal. Aug. 13, 2002) (civil rights action dismissed for failure to state a claim  
6 upon which relief may be granted); (2) Young v. Edwards, No. CIV 02-2289  
7 CAS (MLGx) (C.D. Cal. May 1, 2002) (same); (3) Young v. Bowen, No.  
8 CIV 01-6368 CAS (MLG) (C.D. Cal. Sept. 27, 2002) (civil rights action  
9 dismissed for failure to state claim for relief and failure to comply with  
10 Court's order to amend complaint to remedy the problem); and (4) Young v.  
Briddle, No. C 98-0714 (SI) (PR) (N.D. Cal. June 5, 1998) (same).

11 Although this Court has listed four dismissals, only three prior dismissals  
12 need qualify under § 1915(g). Therefore, even without considering the  
13 fourth case, Case No. C 98-0714 (SI) (PR), Plaintiff's three dismissals in  
14 Case Nos. CIV S-00-2393 GEB DAD P, CIV 02-2289 CAS (MLGx), and  
15 CIV 01-6368 CAS (MLG) may be counted as dismissals for purposes of  
16 § 1915(g).

17 Id. at 2-3. The Court found that, pursuant to Andrews v. King,<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff had been given  
18 notice of the potential applicability of § 1915(g) because he acknowledged in his complaint  
19 that "he has brought 3 or more actions in a court of the United States that was dismissed on  
20 the grounds that it was not frivolous yet failed to state a claim upon which relief may be  
21 granted." Id. at 3 (citing Compl. at 3). The Court then pointed out that Plaintiff "may  
22 proceed IFP only if he is seeking relief from a danger of serious physical injury which is  
23 'imminent' at the time of filing." Id. at 3 (citing Abdul-Akbar v. McKelvie, 239 F.3d 307, 312  
24 (3d Cir. 2001) (en banc)).

25 The above notwithstanding, the Court also noted that Plaintiff had alleged in the  
26 pleadings that he was under imminent danger of further serious harm, and that in light of such  
27 allegations, the prior grant of IFP status may have been warranted. Nov. 9, 2011 Order at 3  
28 (citing Compl. at 3.) For example, Plaintiff claimed that Defendants' invasion of his medical  
privacy, interference with his medical care, and use of racial epithets "pose[d] a real danger to  
[his] health, safety, and well being." Compl. at 3(b)-3(c). As such, the Court proceeded to  
review the complaint, stating:

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<sup>1</sup> Andrews v. King, 398 F.3d 1113, 1121 (9th Cir. 2005).

1            . . . the Court will review the complaint and serve Defendants, as explained  
2 below. If Defendants choose to argue that Plaintiff's IFP should be revoked,  
3 i.e., challenging whether he falls under the "imminent" danger exception to  
dismissal under § 1915(g), then the Court will consider such an argument at  
that juncture.

4 Id. at 3. Upon its initial review of the original complaint, the Court determined that Plaintiff  
5 had stated a cognizable Eighth Amendment claim for excessive force against Defendants  
6 Chapman, Risenhoover, Stiles and Mount. The Court also found that Plaintiff had stated a  
7 cognizable Eighth Amendment claim for deliberate indifference to his serious medical needs  
8 against Defendants Thornton, Malo-Clines and Dickey.

9            However, the Court concluded that Plaintiff had failed to state a cognizable claim that  
10 Defendants conspired "to cover up [the] harm and injuries received by Plaintiff," because he  
11 had failed to: (1) identify a particular constitutional right of which he was deprived by the  
12 alleged conspiracy; and (2) allege particular facts showing that the named Defendants had an  
13 agreement or meeting of the minds to violate his constitutional rights. Id. at 6. The Court  
14 likewise ruled that Plaintiff had not stated a cognizable claim for retaliation. Id. at 7. The  
15 Court granted Plaintiff leave to amend to cure the noted deficiencies in his conspiracy and  
16 retaliation claims. Id.

17            Thereafter, Plaintiff filed his amended conspiracy and retaliation claims as well as a  
18 new denial of access to the court claim in a document he entitled his, "Amended Complaint."  
19 Dkt. 18. On May 30, 2013, the Court determined that Plaintiff had cured the noted  
20 deficiencies in his conspiracy claim and found he stated a cognizable Eighth Amendment  
21 claim against Defendants Stiles, Chapman, Risenhoover and Wright for conspiring to inflict  
22 excessive force. May 30, 2013 Order at 3-4. However, Plaintiff's claims for retaliation were  
23 dismissed with prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Id. at  
24 5-6. Plaintiff's new claim for denial of access to the court against Defendant Stiles was  
25 dismissed without prejudice to filing it in another lawsuit. Id. at 6.

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Defendants have now filed a motion requesting the Court revoke Plaintiff's IFP status under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).<sup>2</sup> Because it is undisputed that Plaintiff's aforementioned dismissals may be counted as "strikes" for purposes of § 1915(g), Defendants specifically argue that Plaintiff's IFP status should be revoked because "[his] complaint and amended complaint do not contain sufficient factual allegations to entitle him to the 'imminent danger' exception to that rule." Dkt. 81 at 1.

## II. DISCUSSION

### A. Legal Standard

The Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995 was enacted, and became effective, on April 26, 1996. It provides that a prisoner may not bring a civil action IFP under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 "if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). The prisoner bears the ultimate burden of persuasion that § 1915(g) does not bar pauper status for him. Id.

The plain language of §1915(g) indicates that "imminent danger" must exist at the time of the filing of the complaint. See Andrews v. Cervantes, 493 F.3d 1047, 1053 (9th Cir. 2007) ("Andrews II"). Conditions that existed at some earlier or later time are not relevant. See id. and n.5. The Court "should not make an overly detailed inquiry into whether the allegations qualify for the exception." Id. at 1055. It is sufficient if the complaint "makes a plausible allegation that the prisoner faced 'imminent danger of serious physical injury' at the time of filing." Id.; see, e.g., id. at 1055 (allegation that plaintiff was at risk of contracting HIV or hepatitis C was sufficient to bring his complaint within the imminent danger exception); cf. Medberry v. Butler, 185 F.3d 1189, 1193 (11th Cir. 1999) (no ongoing danger where plaintiff had been placed in administrative segregation following physical assaults by

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<sup>2</sup> Because Defendant Malo-Clines had not been served at the time the other Defendants filed the instant motion, Defendant Malo-Clines did not join their motion. In any event, the entire action will be dismissed without prejudice; therefore, such a request for joinder is not necessary at this time.

1 fellow inmates and before he filed his complaint). In this circuit, "requiring a prisoner to  
2 allege[] an ongoing danger -- the standard adopted by the Eighth Circuit -- is the most  
3 sensible way to interpret the imminency requirement." Andrews II, 493 F.3d at 1056 (internal  
4 quotation marks omitted).

5 **B. Analysis**

6 Defendants argue that Plaintiff "cannot demonstrate that he was in imminent danger *at*  
7 *the time of filing the complaint*, a year after the incident, which the availability of the  
8 exception turns on." Dkt. 81 at 6 (emphasis in original). In response, Plaintiff simply repeats  
9 facts from his original and amended complaints pertaining to the claims against Defendants  
10 Stiles, Thornton, Chapman, Risenhoover, Mount, Malo-Clines and Dickey. Dkt. 85 at 2-4.  
11 However, Plaintiff neglects to elaborate on the time frame of those alleged incidents as they  
12 relate to Defendants' invasion of his medical privacy, interference with his medical care and  
13 use of racial epithets. As such, the aforementioned actions are inapposite to whether he falls  
14 under the "imminent danger" exception because he failed to allege they occurred at the time  
15 of filing his complaint.

16 Plaintiff also claims that the excessive force incident in March 2010 was a result of his  
17 being initially called a "rapist" by Defendant Chapman. Id. at 2-3. Plaintiff explains that he  
18 was called a "rapist" because he was "convicted of a prior felony offense -- oral copulation  
19 with person under 14 [years old]" and faces "continuing harm as a direct result of being called  
20 a rapist and child rapist." Id. at 3-5. Plaintiff admits that he "complained for approximately  
21 eight (8) months about the effect and use of [the] prior rape offense . . ." Dkt. 87 at 7 (citing  
22 Compl., Ex. 1). Specifically, Plaintiff asserts there were "further life threatening situations  
23 and conditions [he] remained subject to as he remained housed in [the] Administrative  
24 Segregation Unit [("ASU")] A-2 of the prison under the authority and custody of Officer  
25 Risenhoover, one of the Defendants named in the original complaint." Dkt. 85 at 5. Plaintiff  
26 claims that in "November 2010, Defendant threatened Plaintiff's health and well being while  
27 [he] was housed in ASU under Defendant's authority and custody intending that he be  
28 harmed." Id. In addition, in February and March 2011, Plaintiff "physically suffered hunger

1 pain, poor energy, weight loss and was tormented with a tainted food item and/or incomplete  
2 food service as directed at Plaintiff by the officer." Id.

3 Although Plaintiff's claim of excessive force is serious, the Court must focus on  
4 whether Plaintiff faced imminent danger *at the time he filed his complaint*. Plaintiff does  
5 nothing more than rehash the facts relating to the March 2010 incident which occurred  
6 approximately a year *before* this suit was filed. Based on the information presented, that  
7 incident appears to have been isolated. Though Plaintiff claims that he faced continuing harm  
8 as a result of being called a "rapist and child rapist," he admits that he only complained of this  
9 harm for *eight* months after the incident. In other words, to the extent that there was any risk  
10 of harm caused by being referred to as a "rapist and child rapist," Plaintiff's own actions  
11 indicate that such risk ceased in or about October or November 2010, at least five months  
12 *before* the complaint was filed in March 2011.

13 Plaintiff also claims he "remained" in ASU in November 2010 where one of the  
14 Defendants worked; however, he does not allege how his placement there placed him in  
15 imminent danger. Even if Plaintiff could argue that he was imminently threatened by such a  
16 placement, the time frame of his ASU placement--i.e., November 2010--was four months  
17 prior to the filing of the complaint. Finally, while Plaintiff alleges that in February and March  
18 2011 (the time frame he filed the complaint), an unknown "officer" tainted his food. Plaintiff  
19 fails to demonstrate a nexus between this and the prior incident, that there was an ongoing  
20 practice of contaminating his food, or that he was at risk of serious physical injury as a result  
21 of these isolated incidents.

22 In sum, Plaintiff had initially stated in conclusory terms that he was in imminent  
23 danger at the time of filing the complaint; however, such an allegation is insufficient to  
24 establish the imminent danger exception to § 1915(g). White v. State of Colorado, 157 F.3d  
25 1226, 1231-32 (10th Cir 1998) (exception does not apply because prisoner's allegation that he  
26 has "been deprived of life sustaining medication and medical attention/treatment, ha[s] been  
27 beaten, and/or otherwise tortured and allowed to suffer great pain, so that [his] health  
28 degenerated to a[n] extremely life-threatening degree" are "vague and utterly conclusory");

1 see also Welch v. Galie, 207 F.3d 130 (2nd Cir. 2000) (conclusory allegations that defendants  
2 were part of a conspiracy and were physically harming plaintiff did not bring plaintiff within  
3 imminent danger exception). Plaintiff's attempt to repeat allegations pertaining to the March  
4 2010 excessive force incident does not establish that he was in imminent danger when he filed  
5 his complaint *one year later*. See Medberry v. Butler, 185 F.3d 1189, 1192-93 (11th Cir.  
6 1999) (imminent danger allegations plaintiff made involved events on which complaint was  
7 based, however, threat had ceased and nothing may properly be construed as constituting  
8 imminent danger of serious physical injury at the time he filed his complaint or that he was in  
9 jeopardy of any ongoing danger); Ashley v. Dilworth, 147 F.3d 715, 717 (8th Cir. 1998)  
10 (allegations that prisoner faced imminent danger in the past are insufficient to trigger this  
11 exception to § 1915(g)); but cf. id. (concluding that plaintiff meets imminent danger  
12 exception because he properly alleged ongoing danger and complaint was filed very shortly  
13 after last attack). Finally, Plaintiff's aforementioned assertions in his opposition and response  
14 to the reply do not amount to a credible showing of the existence of an imminent danger *at*  
15 *the time of the filing of the complaint*. Accordingly, Plaintiff has not shown that he is entitled  
16 to the imminent danger exception under § 1915(g) to avoid dismissal without prejudice.  
17 Plaintiff's IFP status is therefore revoked. See Banos v. O'Guin, 144 F.3d 883, 885 (5th Cir.  
18 1998) (revoking IFP status on appeal on three-strikes grounds); Patton v. Jefferson Corr.  
19 Center, 136 F.3d 458, 461, 465 (5th Cir. 1998) (district court correctly revoked IFP upon  
20 discovering on remand that plaintiff had five prior strikes).

### 21 III. CONCLUSION

22 For the reasons outlined above, the Court rules as follows:

23 1. Defendants' motion to revoke Plaintiff's IFP status under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g) is  
24 GRANTED. Dkt. 81. Leave to proceed IFP is REVOKED, and the Court's April 25, 2011  
25 Order granting Plaintiff IFP status (Dkt. 5) is VACATED.

26 2. This case is DISMISSED without prejudice to Plaintiff's filing a motion to  
27 reopen no later than **twenty-eight (28) days** from the date of this Order accompanied by the  
28 full filing fee of \$350.00. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

29 3. The Clerk of the Court shall terminate all other pending motions as moot and

1 close the file. Dkts. 70, 76, 83.

2 4. This Order terminates Docket Nos. 70, 76, 81 and 83.

3 IT IS SO ORDERED.

4 DATED: 3/31/14

  
5 SAUNDRA BROWN ARMSTRONG  
6 United States District Judge